In the Claims

1. (Canceled) A method for diagnosing a condition associated with activation of the coagulation response comprising:

a. Testing the blood of a patient to determine if activation of the coagulation response is indicated.

44. (New) A method comprising steps of:

identifying conditions each associated with a low level activation of the coagulation response;

conducting a clinical evaluation of a patient to determine a possibility that the patient has one of the conditions;

if the clinical evaluation indicates the possibility that the patient has one of the conditions, providing a panel of different quantitative blood tests each capable of providing one of an abnormal result indicative of a low level activation of the coagulation response, and a normal result;

performing the panel of different quantitative blood tests on the patient;

obtaining a result for each of the blood tests;

observing the results; and

if at least two of the results are abnormal, using the abnormal results to assist in diagnosing the patient with the one of the conditions.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, further comprising comparing clinical data with the results of the blood tests to further assist in diagnosing the patient with the one of the conditions.

46. (New) The method of claim 44, further comprising monitoring the patient by repeating the blood tests for which the results were each abnormal.

47. (New) The method of claim 44 performed to screen each patient of a population of patients.

48. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the panel of different quantitative blood tests comprise at least two of fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, and soluble fibrin monomer.

49. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the panel of different quantitative blood tests comprise at least three of fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, and soluble fibrin monomer.

50. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the panel of different quantitative blood tests comprise at least two of fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, soluble fibrin monomer, and platelet activation.

51. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the panel of different quantitative blood tests comprise at least three of fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, soluble fibrin monomer, and platelet activation.

52. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the panel of different quantitative blood tests comprise fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, soluble fibrin monomer, and platelet activation.

53. (New) A method comprising steps of:

identifying a condition associated with a low level activation of the coagulation response;

conducting a clinical evaluation of a patient to determine a possibility that the patient has the condition;

if the clinical evaluation indicates the possibility that the patient has the condition, providing a panel of different quantitative blood tests each capable of providing one of an abnormal result indicative of a low level activation of the coagulation response, and a normal result;

performing the panel of different quantitative blood tests on the patient;

obtaining a result for each of the blood tests;

observing the results; and

if at least two of the results are abnormal, using the abnormal results to assist in diagnosing the patient with the condition.

54. (New) The method of claim 53, further comprising comparing clinical data with the results of the blood tests to further assist in diagnosing the patient with the condition.

55. (New) The method of claim 53, further comprising monitoring the patient by repeating blood tests for which the results were each abnormal.

56. (New) The method of claim 53 performed to screen each patient of a population of patients.

57. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the panel of different quantitative blood tests comprise at least two of fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, and soluble fibrin monomer.

58. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the panel of different quantitative blood tests comprise at least three of fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, and soluble fibrin monomer.

59. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the panel of different quantitative blood tests comprise at least two of fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, soluble fibrin monomer, and platelet activation.

60. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the panel of different quantitative blood tests comprise at least three of fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, soluble fibrin monomer, and platelet activation.

61. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the panel of different quantitative blood tests comprise fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, soluble fibrin monomer, and platelet activation.

62. (New) A method comprising steps of:

identifying conditions each associated with a low level activation of the coagulation response;

conducting a clinical evaluation of a patient to determine a possibility that the patient has one of the conditions;

if the clinical evaluation indicates the possibility that the patient has one of the conditions, providing a panel of blood tests each capable of providing one of an abnormal result indicative of a low level activation of the coagulation response, and a normal result;

the blood tests comprising at least two of fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, soluble fibrin monomer, and platelet activation;

obtaining a result for each of the blood tests;

observing the results; and

if at least two of the results are abnormal, using the abnormal results to assist in diagnosing the patient with the one of the conditions.

63. (New) The method of claim 62, further comprising comparing clinical data with the results of the blood tests to further assist in diagnosing the patient with the one of the conditions.

64. (New) The method of claim 62, further comprising monitoring the patient by repeating blood tests for which the results were each abnormal.

65. (New) The method of claim 62 performed to screen each patient of a population of patients.

66. (New) A method comprising steps of:

identifying a condition associated with a low level activation of the coagulation response;

conducting a clinical evaluation of a patient to determine a possibility that the patient has the condition;

if the clinical evaluation indicates the possibility that the patient has the condition, providing a panel of blood tests each capable of providing an abnormal result indicative of a low level activation of the coagulation response, and a normal result;

the blood tests comprising fibrinogen, prothrombin fragment 1+2, thrombin/antithrombin complexes, soluble fibrin monomer, and platelet activation;

obtaining a result for each of the blood tests;

observing the results; and

if at least two of the results are abnormal, using the abnormal results to assist in diagnosing the patient with the condition.

67. (New) The method of claim 66, further comprising comparing clinical data with the results of the blood tests to further assist in diagnosing the patient with the condition.

68. (New) The method of claim 66, further comprising monitoring the patient by repeating blood tests for which the results were each abnormal.

69. (New) The method of claim 66 performed to screen each patient of a population of patients.